

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and Work-related Fatalities

Technical Note

The series covers two separate programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). Data from both programs are used by employers, workers, and safety and health specialists in efforts to prevent job-related injuries and illnesses and lessen the severity of those that do occur.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with State agencies, gathers information from employers on the number of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses. Each year the survey provides estimates by industry and by State of the number and incidence of workplace injuries and illnesses, and the number of injuries and illnesses that involve lost work time. The median number of days away from work and the percent distribution of days away from work by industry are also given.

For workers with injuries and illnesses involving time away from work, the survey estimates the number and percent distribution by occupation, sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, and length of service. Numbers, percent distributions, and incidence rates are also calculated by detailed nature of injury and illness, part of body affected, source of the injury or illness, and type of event or exposure leading to the incident. Cross tabulations of the worker characteristics and injury/illness circumstances are also available. The median and percent distribution of days away from work are estimated for each worker and case characteristic.

Additional information can be obtained from the annual bulletin: *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics*.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries collects a systematic, verifiable count of all fatal work injuries as well as detailed information on how these events occurred. Because studies have shown that no single source captures all worker deaths, multiple data sources are used to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) fatality reports, news media, coroner, medical examiner, and autopsy reports, State motor vehicle fatality reports, and follow-up questionnaires are among the major sources used to compile the Federal Government's most complete count of job-related fatalities.

Information such as type of incident and machinery or equipment involved; nature of injury and part of body affected; occupation, age, race, and sex of the worker; and industry of the employer is collected for each fatal injury.

Summary tables are released approximately 8 months after the end of the reference year. Profiles of fatalities occurring to specific groups of workers, or for specific types of events, or for those involving certain types of equipment or machinery are also possible.

Additional information

For more detailed information on these programs, contact the Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 3180, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20212. Telephone: (202) 606-6175. E-mail: CFOI_staff@bls.gov World Wide Web access: <http://stats.bls.gov>

Table E-1. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry division, 1995

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
		Total ²	With days away from work ³	
Private industry ⁴	8.1	3.6	2.5	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	9.7	4.3	3.4	5.4
Mining ⁵	6.2	3.9	3.3	2.4
Construction	10.6	4.9	4.2	5.8
Manufacturing	11.6	5.3	2.9	6.3
Durable goods	12.8	5.6	3.1	7.2
Nondurable goods	9.9	4.9	2.5	4.9
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	9.1	5.2	3.9	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	7.5	3.2	2.4	4.3
Wholesale trade	7.5	3.6	2.6	3.9
Retail trade	7.5	3.0	2.3	4.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.6	1.0	.8	1.6
Services	6.4	2.8	2.0	3.6

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table E-2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, 1995

Industry division	Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)
		Total ¹ (000's)	With days away from work ² (000's)	
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES				
Private industry ³	6,575.4	2,972.1	2,040.9	3,603.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	120.8	53.5	42.1	67.2
Mining ⁴	37.8	23.4	19.8	14.4
Construction	484.9	221.9	190.6	262.9
Manufacturing	2,122.6	970.7	527.5	1,151.9
Durable goods	1,370.1	595.2	336.0	774.9
Nondurable goods	752.4	375.5	191.5	376.9
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	523.6	299.2	222.9	224.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,632.1	693.8	515.6	938.3
Wholesale trade	458.9	221.6	159.9	237.3
Retail trade	1,173.2	472.2	355.7	701.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	155.5	59.3	47.2	96.2
Services	1,498.1	650.2	475.3	847.9
INJURIES				
Private industry ³	6,080.6	2,767.6	1,934.3	3,313.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	115.4	51.7	40.8	63.7
Mining ⁴	36.3	22.8	19.3	13.4
Construction	476.2	217.9	186.8	258.2
Manufacturing	1,818.3	838.1	475.5	980.2
Durable goods	1,181.7	520.4	303.6	661.4
Nondurable goods	636.6	317.7	171.9	318.8
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	502.0	289.2	215.1	212.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,583.9	674.3	501.1	909.6
Wholesale trade	445.8	214.7	155.0	231.1
Retail trade	1,138.1	459.6	346.2	678.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	138.3	52.2	41.6	86.1
Services	1,410.2	621.4	454.0	788.9
ILLNESSES				
Private industry ³	494.8	204.5	106.6	290.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	5.4	1.9	1.3	3.5
Mining ⁴	1.5	.6	.5	.9
Construction	8.7	4.0	3.8	4.7
Manufacturing	304.3	132.6	51.9	171.7
Durable goods	188.4	74.8	32.4	113.6
Nondurable goods	115.9	57.8	19.5	58.1
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	21.6	10.1	7.8	11.6
Wholesale and retail trade	48.2	19.5	14.4	28.7
Wholesale trade	13.1	6.9	4.9	6.2
Retail trade	35.1	12.5	9.6	22.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17.2	7.1	5.6	10.1
Services	87.9	28.8	21.3	59.1

¹ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table E-3. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry division and employment size, 1995

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ²	7.5	3.0	6.5	9.6	8.5	7.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	9.3	6.1	9.7	10.7	9.2	8.9
Mining ³	6.0	4.2	6.7	6.6	5.0	—
Construction	10.4	6.3	12.1	12.3	9.6	2.9
Manufacturing	9.9	4.5	9.6	11.7	9.3	9.3
Durable goods	11.0	5.9	11.5	13.3	9.9	10.1
Nondurable goods	8.3	2.5	6.6	9.8	8.5	7.5
Transportation and public utilities ³	8.7	3.8	7.3	10.3	8.5	9.9
Wholesale and retail trade	7.3	2.8	6.4	9.7	10.3	7.7
Wholesale trade	7.3	3.4	6.4	10.0	9.6	6.6
Retail trade	7.2	2.6	6.4	9.6	10.6	7.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.5	1.5
Services	6.1	2.0	3.9	8.5	7.7	7.5

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

— Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table E-4. Occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ 1973-95²

Year	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
		Total ³	With days away from work ⁴			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴	
1973	11.0	3.4	—	7.5	10.6	3.3	—	7.3
1974	10.4	3.5	—	6.9	10.0	3.4	—	6.6
1975	9.1	3.3	3.2	5.8	8.8	3.2	3.1	5.6
1976	9.2	3.5	3.3	5.7	8.9	3.4	3.2	5.5
1977	9.3	3.8	3.6	5.5	9.0	3.7	3.5	5.3
1978 ⁵	9.4	4.1	3.8	5.3	9.2	4.0	3.7	5.2
1979 ⁵	9.5	4.3	4.0	5.2	9.2	4.2	3.9	5.0
1980	8.7	4.0	3.7	4.7	8.5	3.9	3.6	4.6
1981	8.3	3.8	3.5	4.5	8.1	3.7	3.4	4.4
1982	7.7	3.5	3.2	4.2	7.6	3.4	3.2	4.1
1983 ⁵	7.6	3.4	3.2	4.2	7.5	3.4	3.1	4.1
1984 ⁵	8.0	3.7	3.4	4.3	7.8	3.6	3.3	4.2
1985	7.9	3.6	3.3	4.3	7.7	3.6	3.3	4.2
1986	7.9	3.6	3.3	4.3	7.7	3.6	3.3	4.2
1987	8.3	3.8	3.4	4.4	8.0	3.7	3.3	4.3
1988	8.6	4.0	3.5	4.6	8.3	3.8	3.4	4.4
1989	8.6	4.0	3.4	4.6	8.2	3.9	3.3	4.4
1990	8.8	4.1	3.4	4.7	8.3	3.9	3.3	4.5
1991	8.4	3.9	3.2	4.5	7.9	3.7	3.1	4.2
1992 ⁶	8.9	3.9	3.0	5.0	8.3	3.6	2.9	4.7
1993 ⁶	8.5	3.8	2.9	4.8	7.9	3.5	2.7	4.4
1994 ⁶	8.4	3.8	2.8	4.6	7.7	3.5	2.6	4.2
1995 ⁶	8.1	3.6	2.5	4.4	7.5	3.4	2.4	4.1

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Data for 1973-1975 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1967 Edition; data for 1976-1987 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition; and data for 1988-1995 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁵ To maintain historical comparability with the rest of the series, data for small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed were imputed and included in the survey estimates.

⁶ Data exclude fatal work-related injuries and illnesses.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals. Data for 1976-1995 exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees.

— Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table E-5. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry division, 1992-95

Industry division	Total cases				Lost workday cases								Cases without lost workdays			
					Total ²				With days away from work ³							
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Private industry ⁴	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.4	6.2	6.2	5.2	5.4
Mining ⁵	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.4
Construction	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.2	7.3	6.7	6.3	5.8
Manufacturing	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.9	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.3
Durable goods	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.2
Nondurable goods	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.9
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3
Wholesale trade	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9
Retail trade	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Services	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.6

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table E-6. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry, 1995

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Private industry ⁷		96,886.0	7.5	3.4	2.4	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		1,641.3	9.3	4.2	3.3	5.1
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	734.9	9.9	4.5	3.4	5.3
Agricultural production-crops ⁷	01	566.6	9.3	4.4	3.3	4.9
Agricultural production-livestock ⁷	02	168.3	11.8	5.1	3.8	6.7
Agricultural services	07	869.1	8.9	3.9	3.2	5.0
Forestry	08	24.4	9.3	4.7	4.2	4.6
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	09	12.9	8.4	5.0	4.0	3.4
Mining ⁸		582.4	6.0	3.8	3.2	2.2
Metal mining ⁸	10	51.4	4.9	2.8	1.8	2.2
Coal mining ⁸	12	104.5	8.7	6.6	6.2	2.0
Oil and gas extraction	13	319.5	5.6	3.3	2.7	2.3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	107.0	5.3	3.2	2.5	2.1
Construction		5,088.1	10.4	4.8	4.1	5.7
General building contractors	15	1,202.0	9.6	4.3	3.7	5.3
Heavy construction, except building	16	748.9	9.6	4.7	3.8	4.9
Special trade contractors	17	3,137.2	10.9	5.0	4.3	6.0
Manufacturing		18,473.4	9.9	4.6	2.6	5.3
Durable goods		10,658.9	11.0	4.9	2.8	6.2
Lumber and wood products	24	767.0	14.2	6.7	4.5	7.4
Furniture and fixtures	25	508.9	12.5	5.7	3.1	6.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	539.5	11.3	5.3	3.3	6.0
Primary metal industries	33	708.1	14.9	6.7	4.0	8.2
Fabricated metal products	34	1,438.4	14.5	6.3	3.8	8.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,060.8	10.1	4.0	2.5	6.1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	1,624.0	6.0	2.6	1.4	3.4
Transportation equipment	37	1,783.0	14.2	6.4	3.2	7.9
Instruments and related products	38	838.0	4.0	1.8	1.0	2.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	391.2	8.0	3.6	2.3	4.3
Nondurable goods		7,814.4	8.3	4.2	2.3	4.2
Food and kindred products	20	1,680.1	13.0	6.9	3.5	6.1
Tobacco products	21	40.8	5.2	2.5	1.7	2.7
Textile mill products	22	666.5	7.0	3.6	1.4	3.4
Apparel and other textile products	23	933.1	6.3	2.7	1.6	3.6
Paper and allied products	26	691.8	7.8	3.9	2.1	3.9
Printing and publishing	27	1,541.0	5.8	2.7	1.8	3.1
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,033.6	4.8	2.4	1.2	2.4
Petroleum and coal products	29	145.1	4.6	2.3	1.2	2.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products ..	30	977.0	11.7	5.8	3.2	5.9
Leather and leather products	31	105.5	9.0	3.7	2.3	5.2
Transportation and public utilities ⁸		5,857.8	8.7	5.0	3.7	3.7
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	—	4.1	3.2	2.7	1.0
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	397.5	9.9	5.6	4.8	4.3
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,874.7	13.6	8.0	5.8	5.6
Water transportation	44	177.8	8.8	4.8	4.5	4.0
Transportation by air	45	776.0	13.1	7.9	6.3	5.2
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	15.0	1.6	.8	.7	.8
Transportation services	47	407.2	4.4	2.4	1.7	2.0
Communications	48	1,304.3	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	904.5	7.0	3.5	2.0	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-6. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry, 1995 — Continued

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Wholesale and retail trade		27,563.7	7.3	3.1	2.3	4.2
Wholesale trade		6,389.8	7.3	3.5	2.5	3.8
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	3,724.7	6.6	3.0	2.2	3.6
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	2,665.1	8.3	4.3	3.1	4.0
Retail trade		21,173.9	7.2	2.9	2.2	4.3
Building materials and garden supplies	52	860.2	9.3	4.5	3.1	4.8
General merchandise stores	53	2,662.6	10.0	5.0	3.1	5.0
Food stores	54	3,359.3	9.0	3.7	2.8	5.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2,187.8	6.7	2.5	2.1	4.2
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,143.9	3.7	1.5	1.0	2.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	947.8	5.6	2.6	2.0	2.9
Eating and drinking places	58	7,351.9	7.4	2.4	2.0	4.9
Miscellaneous retail	59	2,660.3	4.0	1.8	1.3	2.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		6,617.6	2.3	.9	.7	1.4
Depository institutions	60	2,020.8	1.9	.5	.4	1.4
Nondepository institutions	61	462.5	1.1	.4	.3	.7
Security and commodity brokers	62	522.5	.7	.2	.2	.5
Insurance carriers	63	1,372.1	1.8	.6	.5	1.2
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	694.6	1.0	.4	.3	.7
Real estate	65	1,342.8	5.5	2.5	1.9	3.0
Holding and other investment offices	67	202.3	2.4	1.0	.7	1.3
Services		30,920.3	6.1	2.7	2.0	3.4
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,662.0	9.3	4.1	2.7	5.2
Personal services	72	1,166.2	3.8	1.8	1.3	2.0
Business services	73	6,798.8	4.3	2.0	1.5	2.4
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,015.1	6.5	2.8	2.3	3.8
Miscellaneous repair services	76	359.1	7.9	3.7	2.9	4.3
Motion pictures	78	489.9	3.1	1.0	.7	2.2
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,454.7	9.0	4.2	2.5	4.9
Health services	80	9,203.1	8.6	3.8	2.7	4.8
Legal services	81	923.4	.8	.3	.2	.5
Educational services	82	1,418.8	3.7	1.3	1.1	2.3
Social services	83	2,270.6	7.4	3.3	2.5	4.1
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	80.0	6.9	3.0	2.1	3.9
Membership organizations	86	952.9	3.7	1.4	1.2	2.2
Engineering and management services	87	2,739.1	2.1	.9	.6	1.2
Services, n.e.c.	89	44.7	2.1	.9	.8	1.1

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals for divisions include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Incidence rates exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.
- Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table E-7. Nonfatal occupational injuries: number of cases and incidence rates, per 100 full-time workers,¹ for industries with 100,000 or more injury cases, 1995

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases (000's)	Incidence rate
Eating and drinking places	581	365.6	7.4
Hospitals	806	268.9	9.0
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	246.9	17.8
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	229.0	13.9
Grocery stores	541	203.1	9.6
Department stores	531	173.2	10.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	169.4	17.0
Hotels and motels	701	119.4	9.4

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where,

N = number of injuries
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Industries with 100,000 or more cases were determined by analysis of the number of cases at the 3-digit SIC code level.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.